

Winter 2007

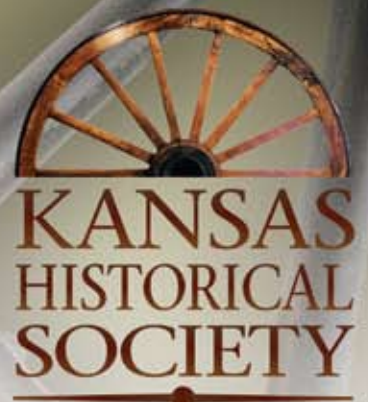
Reflections

Bringing the past into the present

Lawmaker, Lawbreaker:
Henry Newton Brown



The Sage of Emporia:
William Allen White ▼



Reflections

Winter 2007

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Welcome

This past year has brought many successes for the Kansas Historical Society and we're excited about sharing our story with you. Last year more than 6 million people used our services. This growth in audience is due largely to our online programs.

Last year our *Cool Things* podcasts were rated number one on MuseumPods.com. With the help of former Governor John Carlin, KSHS, Inc. board member and former archivist of the United States, we recently launched *Kansas Memory*, a digital portal into our collections. Both of these innovative programs can be accessed through our website at kshs.org.

The 132nd KSHS, Inc. Annual Meeting in November was a great success and we enjoyed seeing many of you there. At this meeting we unveiled the agency's new programs and discussed challenges for the future. For the first time we created a year in review video that you can view on our website. As a supporter of Kansas history and this institution, we hope you will take time to review this new approach. Many of you told us how much you enjoyed this presentation. Published annual reports can also be found on our website in downloadable PDFs. Please contact us to request a printed copy.

In the near future we are looking forward to a series of commemorations. In 2009 the nation will celebrate the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth. Our favorite Lincoln quote is, "If I went West, I think I would go to Kansas." The birth of our state and the presidency of Lincoln are forever intertwined in history. By 2011 we will be commemorating the sesquicentennial of Kansas statehood and the beginning of the Civil War. At the annual meeting we brainstormed ways to ignite the public's interest during these commemorative years. We invite you to join in the planning.

You may have heard about the Pension Protection Act of 2006. This new program permits donors age 70½ or older to make charitable gifts of up to \$100,000 in 2007 directly from a traditional or Roth IRA to 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations. This one-time allowance ends December 31, 2007. If you are considering philanthropy this year, please also consider KSHS, Inc. as your choice.

Thank you for your role in making 2007 such a successful and pivotal year. We wish you a fruitful new year!



Smartly outfitted with the Kansas Historical Society's official John Brown and Mary Elizabeth Lease bags, Vicky Henley, executive director & CEO of KSHS, Inc., and Jennie Chinn, executive director of KSHS, are poised to lead the Historical Society into 2008. The bags may be purchased from the Museum Store.

The Sage of Emporia: William Allen White

“Every paper that amounts to anything makes people violently angry,” wrote *Emporia Gazette* editor William Allen White in 1902. Known nationally for his wisdom and outspokenness, he earned the title “The Sage of Emporia.”



William Allen, William Lindsay, and Sallie White on the porch of their Emporia home in 1940.

White was born in Emporia in 1868, grew up in El Dorado, and worked as a press apprentice before attending the College of Emporia and the University of Kansas. He worked in Kansas City as an editorial writer for the *Star*, where he married Sallie Lindsay. The couple moved to Emporia in 1895 and White bought the *Emporia Gazette*.

In 1899 the Whites moved into a home at 927 Exchange Street. Both their children, William Lindsay and Mary Katherine, were born in the home and the family enjoyed entertaining there. As their circle of friends grew, the house became too small, and in 1920 it underwent renovation. While planning for renovation, part of the house was damaged in a fire. Before the family could move back into their home, 16-year-old Mary died after being knocked to the ground while riding on horseback. White wrote an obituary that was run in newspapers nationwide.

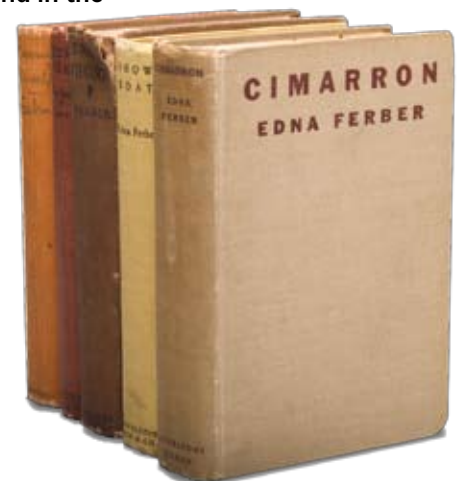
Before and after the renovation, the Whites' porch was a gathering place; if one of the family members was on the porch, it was an open invitation to stop by. Their guests included everyone from a passerby to several U.S. presidents. Author Edna Ferber was a friend of the Whites and during a visit to their home she learned of Oklahoma's land rush days. In 1929 Ferber finished the novel *Cimarron*, the story of a pioneer newspaper editor

and his wife, trying to make a life in Oklahoma Territory. She presented a copy of the book to the Whites with the following inscription: “Dearest Sallie and Will – you’re as much to blame for this as I am – more. Edna.”

Though he had many friends, White made his share of enemies as his editorials touched upon several hot topics of the time. One of his most famous writings, “What’s the Matter With Kansas?” attacked the Populist movement for its negative influence on the state. (In later years, White became a little more sympathetic to the Populists and even agreed with them on some issues.) White earned a Pulitzer Prize for his 1922 editorial “To an Anxious

Author Edna Ferber sent the White family autographed copies of many of her books, including *Cimarron*, a story which William Allen White encouraged her to write.

These books can be found in the collection at the William Allen White House State Historic Site.



Friend,” written in response to the coal miner’s strike opposed by his friend, Governor Henry J. Allen, who wanted to prohibit picketing. This argument led to White’s arrest.

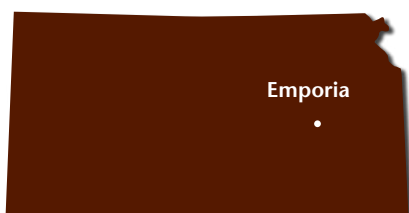
White, along with Governor Allen, spoke out against the rise of the Ku Klux Klan in Kansas. He ran as a third party candidate for Kansas governor in 1924 on a platform to rid the state of the shame of the Klan. Although he did not win the election, White’s campaign raised awareness of the evils of the Klan and led Kansas to be the first state to outlaw the Klan.

White used his writing and his popularity to influence policy and public opinion for many years. He died on Kansas Day, January 29, 1944, after completing a chapter in his autobiography about Mary’s death. His son, William Lindsay White, edited and published the unfinished autobiography, which received a Pulitzer Prize.

Sallie White continued to live in the home until her death in 1950. William Lindsay White and his family lived in the home for several years. In 1971 the house was added to the National Register of Historic Places and in 2001 it was donated to the Kansas Historical Society.



An editorial cartoon captioned “A Real American Goes Hunting” shows William Allen White singlehandedly driving the KKK out of Kansas.



To Do:

✓ Visit Us **William Allen White House State Historic Site**



In 2005 the Kansas Historical Society opened the White home to the public. You can see the home furnished much as it was when William Allen and Sallie White lived there in the first

half of the 20th century. The visitor center includes an exhibit about William Allen White, his family, and their home. For hours, directions, and admission fees, visit kshs.org/places/white or call 620-342-2800.

✓ Learn from Us **The Kansas Journey**

As part of our commitment to meeting education standards for Kansas history, we have written a textbook for seventh graders called *The Kansas Journey*. Students of all ages can read more about William Allen White and other Kansans who have had nationwide impact.



This beautifully illustrated 297-page, full color book is available for \$37.95 plus tax and can be found in our Museum Store or online at kshs.org/store. Schools may contact Gibbs-Smith Publishers for ordering information.

✓ Discover Us **Collections**

Your key to more William Allen White history lies within our State Archives & Library – among our many publications, documents, and photographs.



White in front of the Emporia Gazette office.

In addition to a significant number of his letters and speeches, you'll find magazine articles and books by and about White. The State Archives & Library in Topeka is open 9 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Tuesday – Saturday, closed most state

holidays. Admission is free. More at kshs.org/places/state_archives, or contact 785-272-8681, ext. 117, or reference@kshs.org.



Walker Family Donation

Through his writings about hometown America, William Allen White brought national attention to Kansas. At his home in Emporia, guests were always welcome.



White's family wanted to share this unique story with Kansans and to welcome them to the home of the "Sage of Emporia." In 2001 Barbara White Walker, White's granddaughter, and her husband David, donated the house to the State of Kansas so that it would be operated as a State Historic Site.

Barbara Walker recalled that her grandparents often hosted a house full of neighbors and it was her hope to continue that hospitality. "It's a grand old house," Walker said in 2001. "It's been a dream of ours for many years to have the city and the state involved."

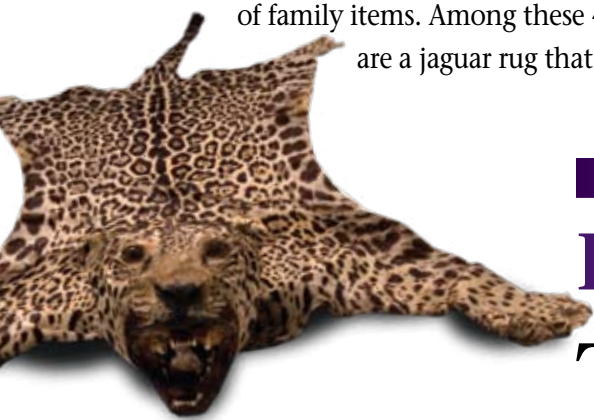
Not only did the Walkers donate the house to the State of Kansas, they generously included a number of family items. Among these 4,363 items are a jaguar rug that Theodore

Roosevelt shot in the Amazon and later presented to 14-year-old William Lindsay White; a set of books by Edna Ferber, inscribed by the author; and William Allen's press pass to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

The Walker family hopes that White's red sandstone home will hold a special place in Kansas history and the present. "It needs to be about more than the house," Chris Walker, White's great-grandson said. "We want it to be a living, breathing place, and a good learning tool for today's issues."

The William Allen White House State Historic Site opened to the public in 2005. The exhibits tell the story of White's local and national influence amid the Progressive Era.

**Above: Barbara White Walker and her husband David.
At left: jaguar rug from Theodore Roosevelt.**



Ross Foundation Donation

The Historical Society relies primarily on donations to fill its collections. Kansans have been donating photographs, diaries, and artifacts to the Historical Society since 1875.

The storage areas at our headquarters in Topeka are filled with 10,561 cubic feet of manuscript materials, 489,313 historic photographs, and 108,582 museum artifacts. Even though some of our storage areas are full, the story of Kansas history and the need to collect that history continues.

More and more people today are selling their heirlooms at auction houses and online. Like other institutions, we need funds to purchase items that fill a special need in our collections. To address this need, KSHS, Inc. set a goal to establish an endowed acquisition fund. Thanks to three special Kansans, we have moved a step closer to that goal.

Norman W. Jeter, Hal Ross, and Susan Sheets wanted to boost the Historical Society's acquisition fund so that future attempts to secure Kansas items would be successful. The three, trustees of the Ross Foundation of Wichita, generously donated \$50,000 to establish an endowed acquisition fund.

Jeter of Hays and Ross and Sheets of Wichita announced the gift in time for the 132nd KSHS, Inc. Annual Meeting. Ross, a former president of KSHS, Inc., is pleased that this new fund will help Historical Society curators and archivists to act more quickly when rare artifacts become available.



Hal Ross, Ross Foundation, and former KSHS, Inc. president.

SAVE OUR HISTORY *Future* New Tax Credit Law

The 2007 Kansas Legislature developed an innovative approach to preserving state and local history. The legislature passed a law that allows individual Kansas taxpayers to receive a state tax credit for contributions to a qualified historic site.

The law established a contribution range of between \$1,000-\$5,000 to be made to a qualified historic site. By state statute the state historic sites operated by the Kansas Historical Society are qualified to receive the tax credits. Other sites eligible to apply for credits are those on the national and state registers that are open to the public and educate visitors about Kansas history. New applications will be taken in early 2008. The law allows for 50 percent of the donation to be taken as a tax credit. The state plans to make available up to \$200,000 in tax credits annually.

Since one of the top priorities for KSHS, Inc. is to attract private funds for state historic sites, the tax credit program is especially timely. We developed a general fund to meet the needs of the 16 state historic sites open to the public. These funds will help with restoration, preservation, and operation of the state historic sites.

If you are interested in participating in the tax credit program this year, you must make a donation to KSHS, Inc. by December 31, 2007. Please contact Vicky Henley at

785-272-8681, ext. 201, for information on how to participate in the program.



In addition to creating and maintaining exhibits that interpret each of our 16 state historic sites, the facilities themselves are often in need of costly repairs. Much of the covered picnic area at Pawnee Rock has deteriorated due to time and the elements.

Lawmaker, Lawbreaker: Henry Newton Brown

During the days of the Chisholm Trail, Caldwell became known as a rough and tumble cowboy town. The *Caldwell Post* claimed that half of the residents “were of the worst desperadoes between the Missouri and the Rio Grande.”

Lawmen struggled to keep peace and sometimes died in the effort. Caldwell’s marshal was killed in 1881 during a shootout. Six months later, on the same day, the assistant marshal and the new marshal were killed in separate shootouts.

By July 1882 Caldwell had two new lawmen – Marshal Bat Carr and Assistant Marshal Henry Newton Brown. Brown was new to town, having recently served as a deputy in Texas. The *Caldwell Post* labeled him “one of the quickest men on the trigger in the Southwest.”

When Marshal Carr decided to retire that December, Brown was promoted. The town presented him with an “elegant gold-mounted and handsomely-engraved Winchester rifle,” with a “handsome silver plate” bearing an inscription to Brown “for valuable services rendered.”

In 1884 Brown married Alice Maude Levagood of Caldwell, purchased a house, and settled down. The *Caldwell Commercial* lauded him as “cool, courageous and gentlemanly, and free from . . . vices.”



The townspeople were unaware that Brown, a native of Missouri, had ridden with outlaw Billy the Kid. In 1878 the two were involved in the Lincoln County (New Mexico) War between ranchers, merchants, and corrupt politicians. There they ambushed and murdered the sheriff. Several days later Brown shot another man. Brown reappeared in Texas where he briefly served as deputy sheriff in Oldham County. As a ranch hand he eventually found his way to Kansas and Caldwell, where he became serious about law enforcement.

Brown continued to rid Caldwell’s streets of trouble-makers. He participated in the arrest of two horse thieves, killing a third who was attempting to flee; and he killed an armed man near the town’s Long Branch Restaurant.

Concerned by a mounting household budget, Brown began to look for ways to supplement his income. The Caldwell mayor approved Brown’s request to track a murderer into Indian Territory for a \$1,200 reward. Brown and deputy Ben Wheeler left in pursuit in April 1884.



Left: Posse members that captured the Medicine Lodge bank robbers. Above: Engraving on Winchester rifle: “Presented to City Marshall H.N. Brown for valuable services rendered in behalf of the Citizens of Caldwell Kas., A.N. Colson, Mayor, Dec. 1882.”

Several days later, when the Medicine Lodge bank opened for the day's business, three robbers entered the bank, one carrying a Winchester rifle. A fourth man circled to the back of the bank. Residents heard a rapid succession of gunfire from inside and out.

The bandits quickly mounted their horses and raced out of town with a posse close in pursuit. The posse chased the fleeing party to a canyon, where amid cold and rain, gunfire was exchanged for two hours. Brown was the first to surrender. The townsfolk were shocked to learn that they knew the captives – Brown, Wheeler, and cowboys Billy Smith and John Wesley.

A crowd gathered in Medicine Lodge as the robbers were returned, chanting, "Hang them! Hang them!" While in captivity, Brown composed a letter to his wife, which was reproduced in the *Caldwell Journal*:

*DARLING WIFE:
I AM IN JAIL HERE . . . I WILL SEND YOU ALL
OF MY THINGS AND YOU CAN SELL THEM, BUT KEEP
THE WINCHESTER. THIS IS HARD FOR ME TO
WRITE THIS LETTER BUT, IT WAS ALL FOR YOU, MY
SWEET WIFE, AND FOR THE LOVE I HAVE FOR YOU.
H. N. BROWN*

That night around 9 p.m. a mob took control of the jail intent on hanging the robbers. In the midst of the chaos, the prisoners escaped as shots were fired into the moonlight. Brown was killed. Wheeler, Wesley, and Smith were taken by a crowd to an elm tree and hanged.

During the failed attempt, the bank cashier was killed; the bank president died the following day.

The *Medicine Lodge Cresset* summarized the tragedy, "a murder and attempted bank robbery, which, for cold-bloodedness and boldness of design, was never exceeded by the most famous exploits of the James gang."



To Do:

✓ Visit Us **Kansas Museum of History**

See Brown's Winchester when you visit the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka. After his death, Brown's widow gave the rifle to acquaintances, who took it to Texas. In 1977 the Winchester returned to Kansas when it was donated to the Kansas Historical Society. It is now on display in the Museum's Main Gallery. kshs.org/places/museum.



✓ Browse Us **Cool Things Henry Brown's Rifle**

The popular *Cool Things* section of our website features the Henry Brown rifle. Here you will learn more about Brown's early days and the special Winchester he received from the Caldwell townspeople. Find our *Cool Things* Archive at kshs.org/cool.



✓ Visit Us **Fort Hays**

You'll discover even more stories about gunfighters when you visit Fort Hays State Historic Site in Hays.

As marshal for the city of Hays, frontiersman, marksman, and lawman, James B. "Wild Bill" Hickok is part of the fort's history. There you can also see examples of western firearms. Fort Hays is open 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. Tuesday – Saturday, 1 – 5 p.m. Saturday. 785-625-6812, kshs.org/places/forthays.

✓ Shop Us **Museum Store**

The Museum Store carries several books about western gunfighters including *Why the West was Wild* by Nyle Miller and Joseph Snell. *Prince of the Plains* is a historical fiction by Troy Boucher based on the life of Henry Newton Brown. Visit the Museum Store online at kshs.org/store, in person, or order by phone at 785-272-8681, ext. 453.



Sharing a Passion for History

Joe Snell and Bob Richmond have been promoting Kansas history for decades. During their tenure at the Kansas Historical Society, the two men helped to make the state's history more accessible. Snell served as secretary of the Historical Society from 1977 to 1988. Richmond served the same period as assistant executive director.

Both Snell and Richmond are passionate about Kansas' rich heritage. "No other state has our history," Snell said. "State and local history play important roles in the understanding of our national story," Richmond said. The two men found ways to instill in the public an appreciation of that history – in publications, exhibits, and historical markers. Many programs that Snell and Richmond initiated have become long-term favorites.

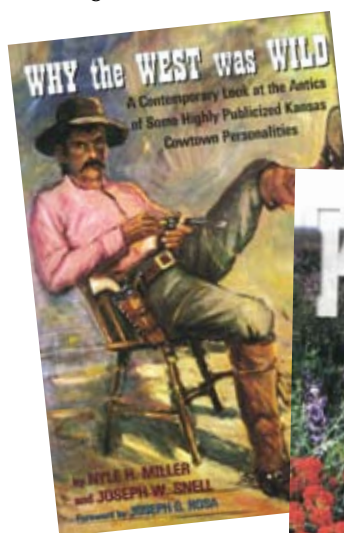
"We started the spring meeting in a western Kansas town," Snell said. "We created a program that would be regional and tie the region's history with the state's history." For 31 years the popular KSHS, Inc. spring meetings have been held in communities around the

state. In 2008 the legacy will continue when the spring meeting is held in southwest Kansas.

Richmond said roadside markers were a primary focus during his tenure. "Those little kinds of historic sites call people's attention to a place where 'something happened here,'" Richmond said. "That's one of the best things we did and improved upon as time went by."

Both Snell and Richmond made enormous contributions to the field of state and local history. In part from their efforts, the Historical Society has become one of the most respected institutions of its kind. They passed on their passion for history, hiring and training many of the current staff, building a legacy that continues today.

Joe Snell and Bob Richmond led the Historical Society in the 1970s and 1980s, pictured with the popular books they have written.



Cheryl Collins

Ellen and Isaac Goodnow came to Kansas from Rhode Island to support antislavery efforts. They settled near the junction of the Blue and the Kansas Rivers in what became Manhattan. The Goodnows soon began to build the new school, Bluemont College, which was completed in 1859. Their house near the college was built in 1861. Through Isaac's efforts, Bluemont became part of the national land grant college system, and today is Kansas State University.



Cheryl Collins, site administrator at Goodnow House

Their home, Goodnow House State Historic Site, is operated through a partnership with the Riley County Historical Society. Cheryl Collins, as both a board member of KSHS, Inc., and director of the Riley County Historical Museum, was instrumental in developing the partnership between the state and the county for preservation and the operation of Goodnow House.

"Cheryl provided leadership at a critical time," said Terry Marmet, historic sites division director. "She embraced the need to find alternate ways of operating historic sites and found innovative ways to support the public needs at Goodnow."

Since the house has not been rehabilitated in many years, Collins applied for a new community grant on behalf of the historic site. In 2006 the Manhattan Fund-Carolyn F. Peine Charitable Foundation awarded a \$14,700 grant to replace the roof, provide new drainage, and complete historically accurate, weather-resistant shutter replacements.

Goodnow House has recently completed the projects funded by the Peine grant. "The grant has been helpful in many ways," Collins said. "It has focused attention on the needs of Goodnow House in this community and across the state." In 2006 Goodnow House received a

Manhattan/Riley County Preservation Alliance Award for the roof project funded by the Peine grant.



Goodnow House State Historic Site in Manhattan.



SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

Letters from World War I and II

“**L**oose Lips Sink Ships,” a phrase coined from a World War II poster, was a warning to soldiers everywhere. Any correspondence from soldiers was not allowed to make references to location or troop movements. So what was a homesick soldier to write about? How could family members know their loved one was safe if letters were addressed from “Somewhere in France”?

World War I soldier John A. Gersic from Kansas City, Kansas, wrote about his trip overseas. “I was sure glad to get off the ship. I only want to go on the ocean once more and that is to come back home then I never want to see it again.” During his tour Gersic was stationed in England and in France, but that was about as specific as he could be in his letters home. Gersic wrote in a June 6, 1918 letter: “One thing over here ... they sure have enough of light. The sun stays up till 9 o’clock at night and comes up about 4 o’clock in the morning. They sure have got enough time to work.” He was impressed by the the number of brick houses where he was stationed. He was cautious not to go into further detail, due to the censoring of mail. “It’s sure hard to write a letter when you can only write what they will let you, so it’s sure hard to think of something, you can’t write of what you see.”

Soldiers weren’t the only ones who had to be careful about what they wrote. In a telegram to the parents of a Kansas soldier missing after a plane crash, Navy Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs advised, “to prevent possible aid to our enemies please do not divulge the name of his ship or station unless the general circumstances are made public in news stories.”

Some soldiers passed the time by writing about the conditions of the place where they were stationed. “We have moved a few miles to a forward area which is very



John A. Gersic was killed in action on September 29, 1918 in the Argonne Forest in France. Letters to his mother can be found in the Kansas Historical Society’s Gold Star Mothers Collection at the State Archives & Library.



World War I soldier Alexander Jesse, a Kansas City native, enlisted in the Illinois National Guard when war was declared. The State Archives & Library’s Gold Star Mothers Collection contains his mother’s account of learning of her son’s death.



Service star banners like this one were created in World War I and are still in use today. The banner is placed in the window of the home, each star representing a member of the family on active duty. A gold star represents a fallen service person.

swampy, hot, and dense jungle,” wrote John A. Martin, in a letter to his uncle, Paul Martin, editor of the *Lansing* (Michigan) *Journal*. “Bloodsucking leeches, mosquitos & sweat-flies abound making life miserable.” Others wrote about the day-to-day activities of being a soldier, being careful not to disclose sensitive details.

The Kansas Historical Society’s Kansas War Letters project is an ongoing initiative to collect soldier correspondence from the territorial Kansas period to the present. An inventory of letters in the collection can be found online at kshs.org/ms/warletters. Some letters, like John Martin’s, have been transcribed and can be read online.



To Do:

✓ Visit Us **Kansas Museum of History**

An innovation of World War II, the V-mail program provided special stationery for servicepersons’ letters. After the letters were reviewed by censors, they were microfilmed. The small, lightweight film canister was flown to the U.S. where the images were printed and mailed to the recipient. This V-mail promotional poster and V-mail stationery can be found on display in the Main Gallery at the Kansas Museum of History. For hours, directions, and admission fees, visit kshs.org/places/museum, or call 785-272-8681.



✓ Browse Us **Kansas Memory**

Learn more about Michael B. Gaynor, who served on the crew of the *S.S. Lucia* when it was torpedoed in October 1918. His photo and a notice to Gaynor from the



U.S. Shipping Board Recruiting Service (including his handwritten account on the back) can be found at kansasmemory.org.

✓ Discover Us **National Register**

Learn how Kansans paid tribute to their fallen soldiers at several memorials listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas Places. The Soldiers and Sailors Memorial in Hutchinson is a 41-foot-tall granite and bronze monument to soldiers who died in World War I. Visit our website to discover other military monuments and memorials on the national and state registers at kshs.org/resource/national_register.



Happening at KSHS

Kansas Day



Celebrate the state's 147th birthday January 29 with Kansas Day at the Kansas Museum of History and the State Capitol. Teachers will find activities for school groups that meet the Kansas social studies standards. Learn more at kshs.org/teachers/fieldtrips/kansasday. See the calendar on the next page for other Kansas Day celebrations.

Pawnee Indian Museum Winter Video Series

Join us at 2 p.m. Sundays in the museum lobby January 27 through February 10. "The Great American West" is the topic of this season's videos. Enjoy coffee and cookies, relax, and learn more about the history of the region we call home. Learn more at kshs.org/places.



Bleeding Kansas 2008 Programs



This series of lectures and first-person portrayals will be held at 2 p.m. on consecutive Sundays from January through February 24. All programs are free and will take place at Constitution Hall State Historic Site, 319 Elmore, Lecompton. Visit kshs.org/places/constitution for more information.

Forces of Nature Exhibit at the Kansas Museum of History



Earth, wind, water, and fire...learn how the elements have played a significant role in Kansas history. This exhibit, slated to open March 21, 2008 and close January 4, 2009, will feature interactive elements, such as a storm shelter, forecasting station, and other games and features, as well as many rare objects. Learn more at kshs.org/exhibits/current/nature.htm.

Give a Gift Membership!

Your friends and family will enjoy the benefits of membership in the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc. This not-for-profit organization invites people to join together in support of Kansas history. Members receive free admission to KSHS sites, discounts at the Museum Stores, invitations to special events, and two quarterly publications! More at kshs.org/joinkshs.

Calendar of Events

Online at kshs.org/calendar

January 27 through February 10

Winter Video Series

Pawnee Indian Museum, Republic

January 11 through February 24

Backward Glance: Images of Marshall County

Exhibit at the Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

January 26

Kansas Day Celebration

Hollenberg Pony Express Station State Historic Site,
Hanover

January 27 through February 24

Bleeding Kansas 2008 Programs

Sundays in January and February
Constitution Hall State Historic Site, Lecompton

January 28

Santa Fe Celebration

Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

January 29

Kansas Day Celebrations

Special events at the Kansas State Capitol, Kansas
Museum of History; and Constitution Hall, Kaw
Mission, and Shawnee Indian Mission state
historic sites.

January 30

Kansas Day Celebration

Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, Republic

February 15

Santa Fe Trail Educational Unit

Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

March 21 – January 4, 2009

Forces of Nature

Exhibit at the Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

Winter 2007

Kathleen Sebelius
Governor of Kansas

Kansas Historical Society

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▲ *Kansas Memory*

Teachers preparing for Black History Month in February can use our newest online portal, kansasmemory.org, to find photos of famous Kansans of African descent and items pertaining to segregation and desegregation, including this image of Miss Edna Vance's second grade class at Monroe School. The image was taken March 3, 1949 by John Edward Schrock.

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